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Departure of the *Elvira Owen*;

THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-ONE EMIGRANTS FOR LIBERIA.

THE *Savannah Republican* of the 21st of June gives notice of the departure of this fine ship, with three hundred and twenty-one emigrants, under the special superintendence of the Rev. John Seys, (much distinguished by earnest labors as a missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church for several years in Liberia,) who now revisits Africa, by request of the American Colonization Society, to see these emigrants comfortably settled, and subsequently to carry into effect the views of the Board of Directors in regard to an interior settlement on the highlands of the Republic. The important mission of Mr. Seys has been noticed in preceding numbers. The frames of two large Receptacles, estimated at \$10,000, are shipped in the *Elvira Owen*. She takes also a medical library, of great value, left to the people of Liberia by the will of the late Dr. Rufus Kittridge, of Portsmouth, N. H. She has the best accommodations, and ample stores and provisions carefully selected. The *Republican* says:

The ship *Elvira Owen*, Capt. Alexander, of 873 tons, arrived at Tybee two days ago, from Baltimore via Hampton Roads, having touched at this port to receive on board a number of colored emigrants who were waiting here to take passage to Liberia. The passengers from this port (142) left by the steamer *Samson* early yesterday morning, and joined the *Elvira Owen* at Tybee, where she had remained at anchor. The ship went to sea in the afternoon, and is now standing for her distant destination. She had a full cargo on board, and 321 emigrants, together with the Rev. John Seys, special agent of the American Colonization Society.

We are indebted to Mr. William Duncan of this city for the following interesting particulars:

Of the emigrants, 2 were from Litchfield, Conn.—4 from Maryland, free—5 from Virginia, liberated by will of Mr. Noel—43 from Virginia, liberated by will of two brothers, Messrs. James and William Kelly, and by will, through their executors, Messrs. Hall and Meredith, of Rapahannock, Virginia, furnished with \$15,000 for their emigration and settlement—9 from Norfolk, Va., free—12 from Halifax, N. C., liberated by will of Mr. Simmons—29 from Kentucky, liberated by will of Mr. Graves, and by him furnished with \$14,800—

38 from Kentucky, liberated by sundry persons—7 from Missouri, liberated by Mr. Fullerson—7 from Gallatin, Tenn., liberated by Mr. Barr—2 from Tuscaloosa, Ala., liberated by Lincoln Clark—5 from Augusta, Ga., liberated by will of Mr. Martin—2 from Columbus, Ga., free—34 from Winchester, Tenn., liberated by Mrs. Sharp—14 from Columbus, Miss., liberated by Mrs. Holderness, and very generously supplied by this benevolent lady—1 from Adairsville, Ga., bought himself—4 from Augusta, Ga., free—2 from Augusta, Ga., liberated by Mrs. Bryson—3 from Augusta, Ga., liberated by Mrs. Marks—19 from Rocky Plains, Ga., liberated by David Floyd, with liberal provision made for their support—1 from Columbia, Tenn., liberated by Judge Kennedy—41 from Gwinnett county, Ga., liberated by will of George M. Waters—3 from Savannah, Ga.—1 from Raleigh, N. C.—and two citizens of Liberia who had come to this country on business.

Letter from the Rev. John Seys.

SHIP *ELVIRA OWEN*,
Off Tybee Bar, Savannah River,
June 21, 1856.

Rev. and Dear Sir: We are just about discharging our pilot, and will soon take our final departure from the American coast on our voyage to Liberia. It will be pleasing to you and to the friends of colonization generally, to know that thus far we have been most highly favored. On the 11th instant our party of emigrants from Kentucky and Maryland, consisting of 83, were conveyed from Baltimore in the steamer *Louisiana*, and joined the ship in Hampton Roads on the 12th, where 96 from Virginia and other places had already been put on board. On Friday the 13th we sailed for this

place, and after a very pleasant and short passage of five days, anchored abreast of the Tybee lighthouse on Wednesday at 12½ P. M. During the passage opportunity was afforded for making those arrangements, and organizing such a system of discipline and order, as I trust will greatly conduce to the comfort and improvement of the entire company. The 179 emigrants were divided into fifteen messes, and over each mess one superintendent, head of a family, appointed, and to each mess the quantum of provisions apportioned by Mr. McLain, the Financial Secretary, duly and faithfully served. We have an abundance of everything necessary to the comfort of the people, and their accommodations are ample and commodious. I cannot refrain from saying that the Society are greatly indebted to Mr. McLain for his selection of so fine a ship. During my many passages to and from Liberia, I do not know that I ever was passenger on board as fine a vessel as the *Elvira Owen*. Her commander too is an intelligent, refined gentleman, and from my few days acquaintance with Capt. Alexander and his noble ship, I anticipate, with the Divine blessing, a short and most pleasant passage to Africa.

The school books, bibles and testaments which I obtained at Boston, were soon distributed, and one large school established, consisting of bible, reading, and even alphabet classes; and the thirst for instruction manifested, the aptitude in learning, and the perseverance, even on the part of old persons, amply repay for the effort put forth. In fact the deck of our fine vessel presents every day at certain hours one large school, every one intent either in acquiring or imparting knowledge. Mr. and Mrs. Powers, from Litchfield, Conn., who go out as emi-

grants, are most indefatigable in the assistance which they render me, and their capabilities for teaching promise much for their future usefulness in Africa.

Besides family prayer in the cabin at seven bells every morning, I have service every evening from 8 to 9, with the emigrants in the steerage. We have a goodly number of professed christians on board, and the hour is spent in singing and prayer, with exhortation. Several unite with me in thus taking public part and provoking others to love and good works. My first attempt to preach on board was on Sunday at 3 P. M., and at the close of the service, when I urged upon all who were living without God and without hope in the world, the necessity of serving him, and doing it now, six persons in tears of godly sorrow, desired the prayers of God's people. That night

in prayer meeting three professed to be blest, and the seriousness among the people seems increasing.—To God be all the praise.

We have received at Savannah 142 more, making in all 321 emigrants. There has been some sickness on board, some old chronic cases, and some of intermittent fever, but I have the pleasure to report all better.

I beg to assure the Committee, through you, my dear sir, that nothing shall be wanting on my part, so far as life and health will permit, in taking the utmost care of this very large and interesting emigration during the voyage, providing for their settlement on their arrival, and carrying out all the purposes connected with my agency.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

JOHN SEYS.

Rev. R. R. GURLEY.

Latest from Liberia.

By the arrival of the "Mendi" at New York we have received intelligence from Monrovia up to the 12th of May. By this vessel came as passengers two young colored men, S. B. D'Lyon and R. C. Cooper, who have pursued their preparatory studies for the medical profession with Dr. Henry J. Roberts, and now design to enter upon a more advanced course at the medical school of Pittsfield, Mass. They are both highly commended by Dr. Roberts.

Among the emigrants by the Cora and Lamartine twelve deaths had occurred.

We received several letters by this arrival, and among them one from the Hon. D. B. Warner, late Secretary of State. We have long known

Mr. Warner as one of the best and wisest citizens of Liberia, of large capacity and unquestioned honor and integrity. Mr. Warner says:

"Liberia is not the Liberia she was ten years ago; nor is she the same that she was five years ago, when you was here. She has evidently improved; in her agricultural and commercial affairs she has been on the advance. From every point of view, I behold marks of improvement.

"Liberia differs from what she was five years ago in political matters. There are now in existence here, two political parties, who are as eager in the maintenance of their opinions, as tenacious of their dogmas, and as vigilant in their promulgation, as parties are in the United States."

"Questions concerning our foreign and domestic relations, invol-

ving the agricultural and commercial interests of the country, have arisen; on these our citizens are divided.

"While the violence with which our people, for the want of experience and prudence, have maintained and endeavored to propagate their opinions, is not to be commended, it is evident that the influence of partyism has upon the whole been salutary to our community. It has infused into the public sentiment a healthful tone, and has created in our people a spirit of research and independent thinking—qualities indispensable to the prosperity and perpetuity of a government in which the people are the sovereigns."

Speaking of the book of Mr. William Nesbit, Mr. Warner observes:

"It will probably do some good; for it will no doubt deter those from coming to Liberia who, like Nesbit, are unworthy of a place among free men, and who would be hindrances to the progress of our country. Men of sense and soul—the kind that Liberia needs—cannot be dissuaded from emigrating to this country by Nesbit's book.

"Nesbit complains of the impossibility of any one living here. I have lived here for more than thirty years, and have invariably, with little exception, enjoyed good health. No man who comes here with the intention of taking a part in the great work of Africa's elevation and redemption, will have time to complain as Mr. Nesbit does. Nesbit is not the man for Liberia, and of course Liberia is not the place for him. * * All those who speak as disparagingly of Liberia and her President as Nesbit and Delany do,

speak of the wrong thing and the wrong person. They do not quarrel with these, but with God, and to His supreme court they should carry their controversy. Liberia and colonization are as much the work of the Creator as are the everlasting hills; and if He has infested Liberia with venomous reptiles and other natural evils, he has blessed her with their opposites; and, in conclusion, let those haters and despisers of Liberia, and those enemies of African colonization, fear lest they be found in the end to have fought against God.

"I hope, sir, that your health is good, and that in the midst of your toils for this benighted land, in which you have so long engaged, you experience the reward promised to those who do good—a reward of peace and inward happiness, arising from a consciousness of having, to the best of our ability, fulfilled the end of our being. Be assured, sir, your labors will not be in vain in the Lord."

We alluded in our last number to the severe suffering caused by the late disturbances with the natives at Sinou, and we have reason to believe it still continues. We pray our readers to consider the condition of these people, and supply means of extending to them relief.

On the 10th of May, President Benson was at Cape Mount, (Robertsport,) securing permanent settlers for said place, and giving deeds to said settlers. Much rain was falling on the coast.

Inauguration of President Benson.

ADDRESSES OF THE OCCASION OF EX-PRESIDENT ROBERTS, AND OF PRESIDENT BENSON.

WE copied into our last number, from the *Liberia Herald*, a brief no-

tice of the ceremonies on the introduction of the President elect of

Liberia to the duties of his office. Our readers will peruse with interest the valedictory address of President Roberts, and the inaugural of his successor when about to enter upon the chief magistracy of the young Republic. The confidence expressed by these two eminent citizens in each other was highly becoming and auspicious, and the sentiments of blended patriotism and philanthropy, of humanity and piety, which pervade both addresses, are worthy of men exalted to rule and to sustain the honor, illustrate the character and authority of a christian state.

By the 15th section of the 5th article of the Constitution of Liberia, the interests of the native tribes of Africa are specially regarded, and it is made the "duty of the President to appoint in each county some discreet person, whose duty it shall be to make regular and periodical tours through the country, for the purpose of calling the attention of the natives to those wholesome branches of industry, and of instructing them in the same, and the legislature shall as soon as can conveniently be done, make provision for these purposes by the appropriation of money." We are gratified to see that the obligation of the authorities and people of Liberia to carry out this humane and most honorable clause in the constitution of that commonwealth, is clearly recognized in these addresses, and "the national glory" anticipated "that,"

to quote the language of President Benson, "awaits this christian Republic, when these aborigines shall have fully partaken of our civilization and christianity—when they are raised to a perfect level and flow in one common channel with us—socially, politically and religiously."

Valedictory Address of Pres. Roberts.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—In accordance with the fundamental idea of free institutions, and in conformity with that rotation in office which constitutes a leading principle in the republican creed, and which gives healthful action to the system of democratic governments; you have, by the exercise of your sovereignty, at the ballot box, designated the distinguished citizen who is to succeed me in the administration of the executive department of your public affairs, and as the period of my retiring from the public service has now arrived, I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without offering to you my grateful thanks for the many proofs of kindness and confidence which I have received at your hands.

In the discharge of the various public duties, civil and military, which have devolved upon me, it has been my fortune frequently to have found myself in difficult and trying situations, where prompt decision and energetic action were necessary, and where the best interests of the country, and the good reputation of my fellow citizens required that high responsibilities should be encountered. Though by the assumption of some of these, I have drawn upon me, from some quarters, unjust epithets and bitter censures, nevertheless it is with the deepest emotions of gratitude that I acknowledge the continued favor

and unbroken confidence with which I have been sustained, in every trial, by the great body of my fellow citizens, of all political creeds; and I this day retire from your service, under the full conviction that you will accord to me the charity of allowing that all my public acts were the offspring of pure intentions, and of an earnest desire to promote the general good of our common country.

Comparatively speaking, my public life has been a long one, and I may not fancy to myself that it has, at all times, been free from errors. But, fellow citizens, I have the consolation of believing that if mistakes have been committed, they have not seriously injured the country I have so anxiously and ardently endeavored to serve. And at this moment, when I surrender my last public trust, I can indulge the pleasing reflection, that the people of Liberia have reached, in safety and success, their ninth year as an independent nation, and I now leave you in the full enjoyment of all your civil and religious rights; in circumstances favorable to individual comfort and happiness; and a country in its general aspects, prosperous at home and respected abroad. If my humble efforts have in any degree, contributed to secure and preserve to you these blessings, I have been more than rewarded, by the honor you have conferred upon me; and above all by the generous confidence with which you have supported me, and with which you have continued to animate and cheer my path to the closing hour of my political life. My grateful recollections of these distinguished marks of your favorable regard, which are engraven on my heart, can never, never cease.

I leave you, fellow citizens, with the consciousness that if I have not served Liberia with greater ability, I have served her with a sincere devotion; laying aside every considera-

tion of a personal or private character; contributing the best days of my life, and bending my entire energies to the advancement of the public good. This reflection, heightened by the recollection of the many favors you have bestowed upon me, will accompany me, in my retirement from public concerns, as a source of unfailing gratification.

I am sure, fellow citizens, that you will excuse this intrusion upon your patience, for when my mind has reverted to the contemplation of the many kindnesses you have extended to me, I have felt that I could not part from your service without making this public acknowledgment of the gratitude I owe you. And if I use the occasion to offer you a few reflections upon the past, present, and future of our country, I trust you will receive them with the same indulgent kindness that you have ever manifested towards me.

Liberia, in her progress, has had her seasons of sunshine, and of dark portentous clouds which seemed to obscure her entire political horizon. She has had her seasons of peace and of war. Her conflicts, in various ways, have been serious and trying. And many of these she has encountered under disadvantages, which a new and untried government must always feel in difficult and perplexing situations, without the lights of experience to guide it, or the weight of precedent to justify its measures. But, fellow citizens, we have passed triumphantly through them all, and to-day we behold Liberia no longer a doubtful experiment, but in verity and truth a fixed reality, with a government founded on the sound principles of equal justice, which maintains inflexibly the maxims of public faith, the security of persons and property, and which encourages that general diffusion of knowledge which guarantees to

public liberty its permanency. A government pursuing the public good as its sole object; and regulating its means of doing so, by the great principles consecrated to republicanism; and by those moral principles upon which the Constitution of our country is based. A government, in a word, whose conduct within and without, may bespeak the most noble of all ambitions, that of promoting, not only the best interests of its own citizens, but peace on earth and good will to all mankind.

Now, fellow citizens, thus blessed, what say you? shall the public institutions of our country continue to be sustained by your active, devoted patriotism? shall our country continue progressive, steadily advancing all the elements which contribute to the public strength; to individual liberty, and the defence of national rights? Shall it continue to increase in every ingredient congenial to the enlightened principles of the age; and the sentiments of a virtuous people? Shall Liberia, with her institutions embodying, and her citizens maintaining inviolable, the principles of justice, virtue, and true patriotism, the sure guarantees of civil and religious liberty, and the sources whence spring individual comfort and happiness, and the national prosperity, continue the home of the free, an asylum for the oppressed? These questions you answer in the affirmative, and I say, amen.

But, fellow citizens, to maintain unimpaired the free institutions of our country; and to increase and make perpetual the blessings which flow from them, it is indispensable that we unite our individual efforts for the promotion of the general good. Liberians have too much at stake to allow pride, or passion, or sordid selfishness, to divide their common interests; and no individ-

ual citizen should allow himself to be influenced to any course of conduct inimical to the public wealth. I cannot for a moment believe that the great body of the citizens can deliberately intend to do wrong. They may under the influence of temporary excitement, or misguided opinions, commit mistakes; but the people of Liberia are remarkable for great forbearance and high patriotic sentiment, and if inadvertently drawn in a wrong direction, argument will soon make them sensible of their errors; and when convinced they are always ready to repair them.

As the end and object of political society are the happiness and security of the whole, no individual citizen can, consistently, remain indifferent to the progress of public affairs. The political concerns of the country are objects which should interest the attention of every citizen who values his freedom. Yet in his devotion to the public interests, he should not consider the objects presented to his view, with extravagant zeal, or push forward measures without knowing the ground upon which he sets out.

It is no uncommon thing, in time of great political excitement, for men to be warm in a cause, and yet not to know why it is that they are warm. In such times the passions of one, is lighted up by the passions of another, and the whole circle is in flame; but the mind in the mean time is like a dark chamber, without a single ray of light to pervade it. In this case it will surely happen that when the hasty passion shall have spent its force, the generous resolutions which it kindled up will also die with it.

And yet another evil, too often the bane of civil society, I beg to caution my fellow citizens against. I mean the personal crimination and recrimination of those who differ in opinion on subjects of public con-

cerment. I could wish that my fellow citizens would wholly avoid this great public evil; remembering that opinions may be supported without violence or vituperation; that personalities are not arguments; and that indulgence in angry passion, destroys the effect of the most eloquent reasonings. In a word, fellow citizens, we should never allow our temper or passions to lead us astray, and cause us to forget those civilities and courtesies which are due to refined society, and the honest opinions of our political opponents; on all great and national subjects we should rise above party, with hearts true to our country, and the best interests of the state; never truckling to popular breezes; and disdaining to wear the party collar only as it shall be supposed to advance the honor and welfare of the nation.

Let our prominent citizens possess themselves of such matured and inflexible minds; such independence and firmness of character; such lofty and noble patriotism; then the peace of the community will be secure, and then sober, solid judgment shall guide in safety, the destinies of our infant State.

And may I not be permitted also to remark, that in legislation, justice to every portion of our fellow citizens should be faithfully observed; sordid feelings of mere selfishness must never usurp the place which ought to be filled by public spirit. If so, legislation will be degraded, and then, soon converted into a scramble for personal advantages. This must not come to pass in Liberia. The public good, founded upon justice, full and ample, should be the ruling principle of every citizen, and cannot fail to guide the deliberations of honest legislators. And in this connexion I dare not omit to urge the claim of the aboriginal inhabitants of this land upon the

philanthropy and christian benevolence of this government.

In regard to this people we have the highest human trust committed to our hands. Let us not be unfaithful. Providence has hitherto greatly favored our efforts in the cause of freedom; has showered many blessings upon our country, and I doubt not, has chosen us, not only as the pioneers of better days to our unfortunate race, in the scale of nationality, but also as his instruments in effecting the great work of Africa's redemption. May He who holds in his own hands the destinies of nations, make us worthy of the favors he has bestowed; and enable us, with pure hearts and pure hands and sleepless vigilance to push forward the great work he has committed to our care. Should we neglect Heaven's high calling; should we fail to act our part in carrying out the design of providence, in reference to the civilization and christianization of Africa; who can vouch for the continuation of the national blessings which we have hitherto enjoyed.

Let us, therefore, be mindful of our conduct, that we forfeit not the favor of the God of nations. If we do so our career will be onward, and our ultimate triumph certain.

And while I endeavor to press upon your attention the principles which I deem vitally important to the domestic repose of our country; and while I counsel you in regard to our duties and obligations, with respect to internal affairs in general, and especially in reference to the relation we sustain to Africa; I ought not to pass over without notice, the important consideration which should govern our foreign policy. It is unquestionably our true interest to cultivate the most friendly relations with every nation, and to avoid by every honorable means, collisions with foreign powers. No

nation can hope to escape, altogether, questions involving great national interests; but if these are met in a spirit of conciliation, reason and justice will always prevail. By frankness and sincerity in our foreign intercourse, and by the prompt and faithful execution of all our national obligations, we shall have reason and justice on our side; and shall therefore have nothing to fear.

With these parting admonitions, I retire, fellow citizens, from the public trust with which you have honored me; and leave you not, however, without a deep feeling of fraternity mingled with the warm glow of gratitude, due to you for your many kindnesses. But I withdraw, not from the cause of our common country. Liberia is dear to me; her interests are inseparable from my own. In the advocacy of her cause, I am identified with you in feeling, interest, and in labor; rejoicing with you in her prosperity; sympathising with you in her adversity; sharing with you her toils, and trials, and exulting with you in her success; under the full conviction that if we do our duty faithfully, Liberia's triumph is certain.

With many thanks to those who have been associated with me in my official duties, and with kindest wishes for the individual prosperity and happiness of my fellow citizens at large; and with most devoted solicitude for the preservation of the national honor, and the perpetuity of our free institutions: I earnestly commend my successor to the appreciative sympathy and cordial co-operation of all whose sympathy and co-operation have been dear to me during the period of my public career; that his administration may, with your support, be honorable to himself, and eminently successful in advancing the best interests of our country.

My illustrious successor brings to

his work, not only zeal, and a thorough devotion to the interests of his country; but also talents of a high order, a sound discretion, and a reliable experience, gained by many years service in the ranks of your public officials. He brings with him to his high position, a gentlemanly courtesy, which, while he maintains his own opinions of the public policy with firmness, will induce him to yield all due respect to the honest opinions of others, and I am persuaded, that in no instance will he allow any influence but that of true patriotism to govern his public actions.

As the blessings of civil society depend no less upon the proper execution of the laws, than upon the good morals of the people; and as the enforcement of the law is specially the duty of the executive department of our government, I doubt not my successor will discharge faithfully this duty, in justice and mercy. Therefore we have every confidence that the interests of Liberia, and of her citizens, will suffer no disparagement under his administration.

And now, fellow citizens, I am too happy to introduce to you the first citizen of the Republic.

Inaugural Address of President Stephen A. Benson.

I am summoned before you, to take upon me this day the solemn oath of office, the oath of chief magistrate of this Republic; and it is now a befitting time, just before the solemn obligation is formally imposed on me, to express my profound sense of gratitude, and the great obligation I feel under to you, for the confidence you have been pleased to repose in me, by constituting me successor to him, whose eight years administration has been marked by such extraordinary ability, and whose praise is in a measure throughout the civilized world,

In formally taking upon me this day, the solemn obligation prescribed by our most sacred compact, antecedent to entering upon the duties of the office, my mind naturally reverts to the pristine days of Liberia when a colony, and in tracing the vicissitudes through which she has had to pass; I am therefore forcibly impressed with a sense of the magnitude of the trust you have committed to me; for if it be a fact, that this government, with its blessed institutions, has been established and secured to us at a cost of that which is incomparably greater than silver and gold; if nothing less than the prayers, and sweat, and blood of our *fathers* have secured to us this inheritance, then it should be appraised as a trust no less precious, no less sacred, than life itself.

The history of Liberia, from its incipency to the present, is almost synonymous with the narration of a train of miracles; almost every incident and feature of it are significantly fraught with interest. I have oftentimes wondered how those good, and great, and wise men, who first projected the scheme of African colonization, could have possibly believed under the circumstances in the feasibility of their plans; how they could have reasonably hoped for success to attend the benevolent enterprise, when it was known that very many of those who were to co-operate in establishing and maintaining the colony, had been all their days subject to the most galling oppression, from a majority of whose minds the most arbitrary efforts had been employed to preclude almost every ray of moral and intellectual light; trained up from infancy to depend solely upon those whom they had been taught to regard as their superiors; immigrating to a distant land of gross darkness, for the purpose of planting and nursing the germ of a christian state. Surely,

these well known facts must have occasioned misgivings with Liberia's most sanguine friends. So that in whatever aspect the rise and progress of Liberia are viewed this day, it will appear that this great and grand benevolent enterprise has been originated, and directed by superhuman power and wisdom in a manner marvellous to Liberia's most sanguine friends; and but for this superhuman agency, inspiring the hearts, and strengthening the hands of Liberia's early patrons abroad, and subjects at home, through the successive years of her history, the projectors of the scheme would have abandoned it before their plans had matured; or if they had prosecuted it so far as to have planted the germ of a christian colony here, it would now be spoken of as that which had been, as among the things that were.

In fact, the great improbability of success attending such an enterprise under such circumstances, according to human reasoning, will perhaps account for the versatility of sentiment and action of some of Liberia's early and for a while devoted patrons; good, honest and devoted men no doubt they were, but their faith faltered; their conclusion was, that if any of us survived the ordeal of acclimation, we would degenerate into heathenism, or destroy each other by strife and factions; and as it is usual for gentlemen of good sense and taste to select the most respectful, as well as reasonable arguments in justification of a change of sentiment, some pleaded the abstract rights of persons of color to citizenship in the United States; others, the insufficiency of the means employed to attain the end, (or that the increase of the colored race in the United States could not be removed to this land by colonization instrumentality,) while others urged the incon-

geniality of this climate, &c., &c. And, fellow citizens, I have oftentimes thought in view of what I have just remarked in connection with this subject, we ought to indulge charitable feelings towards some of the foreign opposers of the benevolent enterprise. We should I think award to many of them the virtues of benevolence, and purity of motives, and should confidently look forward to the period which is fast approaching, and will most certainly reach us, when prejudice and opposition to such a laudible enterprise will cease, and when the great, and good, and wise of every land in christendom, will harmoniously vie with each other in the furtherance of this great benevolent enterprise.

Very few persons (if any) who are acquainted with the history of Liberia, will deny, that Divine Providence has from her incipency up to and during the incumbency of my predecessor, graciously provided a man suited to the times, on every occasion for the administration of government.

We might commence with the lamented Ashmun, and enumerate the successive colonial agents and governors up to the administration of governor Buchanan, and perhaps we will not find any considerable contradiction to this assertion, in any of their administrations. Governor Buchanan's administration peculiarly marked a new era in the history of Liberia; its great beneficial results remain yet to be adequately disclosed to the world; nor has that of his worthy successor been less beneficial, for it marked an era in Liberia's history more interestingly conspicuous than that of his predecessor. The first colored governor that Liberia could boast of, commencing his administration, too, very soon after the several settlements had been confederated, his administration was watched with much

solicitude by Liberia's friends. And we feel a degree of pride in asserting, that the result of his six years administration as governor of the Commonwealth of Liberia, was the firm conviction wrought on the minds of Liberia's friends abroad, that she possessed within herself governing as well as governable faculty. In fact the success of the six years administration immediately preceding the new organization, and the ample satisfaction it gave, was a part of the means employed by Divine Providence to bring about a change of our political condition; and it was well for us it was so, for at this juncture, there was a combination of circumstances that impelled such a change; Liberia had reached a crisis in her history, when her political existence depended on her launching out upon (to her) the untried ocean of nationality, and on her evincing after this step, that she possessed within herself mental, moral, physical and pecuniary resources, adequate to maintaining a healthy, and honorable state of sovereign existence. Solemn and momentous was the time when Liberia assumed and announced a position of sovereignty; though many considerate friends in America and Europe, as well as Liberians, plainly saw the impelling cause to such a step, yet they reasonably thought the step rather premature, they were fearful of a failure, as it was, and is still believed, that the consequence of such a failure would be, an augmented degradation of our race for centuries to come.

But we find ourselves this day organized into a republican form of government, of eight years existence, blessed with civil and religious liberty, and possessed of the confidence and respect of nearly all the great civilized nations of the earth; these facts at once answer the question, as to whether Liberia's course has

been progressive since her declaration of independence. They respond affirmatively, louder than words can possibly express it, that she has had under the administration of my illustrious predecessor, a hopeful and healthy growth commensurate with her eight years existence; so that the most incredulous as to the capacity of our race to aspire, and for self government, have had to confess with reference to this christian republic, that indeed, a luminary of hope and promise to Africa's sons has arisen in this distant land of darkness; a luminary whose course has hitherto been steadily upward, and which we trust will continue to ascend with increasing strength and lustre, until it reaches the zenith of its glory, and sheds forth a flood of redeeming light upon, and throughout this benighted continent.

I have oftentimes wondered from whence sprang the silly aspersion, "of the incapacity of the colored race for self government." I have frequently taxed my mind for a discovery of the instances upon which the stigma is based: with the exception of our own, Hayti I believe is the only professed colored civilized and independent government. It is true that, that unfortunate country has been repeatedly convulsed by revolutions and dethronements, but these were neither restricted nor peculiar to her history; similar causes have produced similar effects among other nations, not of African descent, but purely Caucasian. The south American states almost without exception have been equally prolific in civil wars and revolutions, in fact we can even trace them into highly civilized Europe, and as not unfrequently occurring among some of the most refined nations of that enlightened continent; nor would proud Albion have been exempted from them, for so long a space as

that which has succeeded the seventeenth century, if the Protestant faith (which constitutes the basis of that righteousness which exalts a nation) had not taken so deep root in that country. And if I mistake not, the same cause is to be assigned for the almost unparalleled success with which the confederated states of North America have been crowned. The pure seed of the protestant faith, was carried over, planted and nurtured by the early settlers; and as is well known, a revival of evangelical religion commenced in that land about the middle of the eighteenth century, which kept pace with the gradual extension of the settlements, east, west, north and south, and by which the pure principles of the Protestant faith became disseminated and to some extent, adopted (really by some, and professedly by others) as a basis of individual—social and national rectitude, and which after all that can be said to the contrary, have been the great cementing and preservative principle of that confederation; and for lack of which, Hayti in common with some other governments, to which allusion has been made, failed in demonstrating an equal capacity for self government; and surely the civil wars of Hayti, are no more an argument (if as much so) against the capacity of the colored race for self government, than the multiplied revolutions of the other governments alluded to, are against that of the Caucasian race.

If we impartially look at the aboriginals of this land, and carefully study their organizations, and method of government, we cannot avoid discovering incontrovertible proof of their possessing the elements of a great nation. We are oftentimes constrained to admire the facility with which most of the chiefs rule their subjects, and the cheerful, and oftentimes dignified obedience and

respect, rendered by subjects to their chiefs and the laws; and but for the accursed slave trade of bygone years, by which they have been greatly corrupted, and which has contributed so much to the subversion of their domestic and social happiness, those very heathens would set a pattern of governing talent and governable disposition, by which several of the proud civilized nations of the earth might be profited.

If these elements are so admirably manifest in the aborigines while yet in heathenism, what earthly mind can adequately picture the great national glory, that awaits this christian republic, when the aborigines shall have fully partaken of our civilization and christianity; when they are raised to a perfect level and flow in one common channel with us, socially, politically and religiously.

Fellow citizens; in thus glancing over some of the incidents in the history of Liberia, and congratulating ourselves at the happy issue of our efforts thus far, as also in briefly alluding to what we believe the future prospect of Liberia to be; it is no part of my purpose to inculcate the idea, that Liberia is now out of danger, that she can now move on without difficulty toward the zenith of her national glory, or that there may be henceforth a relaxation of judicious and patriotic effort on the part of any citizen for the consummation of our cherished desires. So far from this, as that I feel solemnly impressed this day with the fact, that our state is still in infancy, and that greater difficulties await it than it has yet come in contact with, for commensurate with the gradual extension of our territory; the development of the resources of this country; the increase of our commerce (which will also increase our intercourse with other nations, and

tend to create a confliction of national interests) will be the difficult, unexpected and perplexing questions, growing out of our foreign and domestic relations; we are admonished by the history of nations that such may be reasonably expected. But by the exercise of a becoming discretion, and a strict adherence to that policy which is based upon virtue, there need be no fear of Liberia's onward course being effectually checked; future difficulties and trials if met in the proper spirit, will cause our national character to appear to more advantage abroad, will conduce to increased respect of, and confidence in us, and to a greater permanency of our institutions at home.

The history of Liberia up to January, 1856, (which closes the constitutional term of my predecessor) is past, it has just closed upon us with an administration which still illumines our national firmament; this day marks a new era in the history of Liberia for weal or for woe; and in entering upon the executive duties of my constitutional term, I solemnly promise you this day, that I will do the best I can, for the promotion of our common country's interest, and as an outline of my course of policy and purpose, I will simply state:

1. That according to the solemn obligation soon to be administered to me, I will try and faithfully adhere to the constitution and laws of the Republic. I will also strive to keep permanently in view—2. The encouragement of every branch of industry, and avenue of national greatness; agriculture, commerce, mechanism, internal improvement, education, &c., &c., by recommending such measures from time to time, as will in my opinion enhance their interest, and as the state of the public finance will justify.

3. An avoidance of the pecuniary embarrassment of the government, unless circumstances should render a different course indispensable to our national existence, or the maintenance of the majesty of the laws.

4. The moral, intellectual, social and political improvement of the aborigines

5. The cultivation of peace and harmony at home and abroad.

6. The observance of good faith and justice toward all nations.

These principles are not stated by me as a new policy about to be adopted by this government, but simply as a re-announcement of what I conceive to have been the true policy of this government hitherto; and in their annunciation this day, I flatter myself that they have the full assent and concurrence of every patriotic and enlightened citizen of this Republic.

Having attempted in this address a brief review of Liberia, past, and a view of her present condition, and what I firmly believe her future prospects and objects are; as also having alluded to the course of policy I believe best adapted to the consummation of our cherished desires, the object for which this government was instituted. I now beg in closing this address to say, that the government of Liberia is one in which every citizen should feel particularly interested; there are reasons for this perhaps, which do not exist so strongly with citizens of most other governments.

It is a fact, that citizens of most other governments can emigrate, change their allegiance, and apparently greatly benefit themselves thereby; but how very different the case, with a Liberian that is true in heart, and genuine in principle; the man of color, who once inhales our atmosphere of freedom and equali-

ties, and has capacity to properly appreciate kind heaven's best earthly gift, will ever after find himself out of his proper element in any other land; under any other government. He cannot thrive elsewhere; he will find himself in an element paralyzing to every manly principle of his soul; to him there will be something blighting to all those attributes that constitute a truly noble minded man; no matter whether that blighting something be the incongeniality of climate; a disrelish of their civil and religious institutions, or the latent or developed prejudice to color and race. Such is the undeniable state of things now in the world, that I do not hesitate to make the assertion, and I am yet to be convinced of its error; and as I cannot doubt that I have your full assent to the assertion, may I not also reasonably conclude that you admit the consequent propriety of each citizen employing every possible laudable effort for the honorable preservation and perpetuation of this our own land, our only country, our only earthly home.

I therefore solemnly appeal to you this day, fellow citizens, in the name of humanity, in the name of all that is sacred to the future welfare of our down trodden race throughout the world, in the name of Him who holds the destinies of nations in his hand, for that support and co-operation during my constitutional term of administration, which have so admirably characterized you hitherto, and which are and ever will be indispensable to our national success.

I firmly believe I shall have these not only at your hands, but as emanating from your hearts. And while I solemnly appeal to you this day for your support and co-operation, I do as solemnly pledge you my sacred word and honor, to spare

no pains to serve the best interest of our common country, and that I will diligently seek to be guided in such a way, in my efforts to admin-

ister this government, as will insure the Divine blessing upon our individual and national interest.

Interesting Correspondence,

BETWEEN THE GOVERNOR OF INDIANA AND THE PRESIDENT OF LIBERIA.

WE are particularly gratified by the enlightened and philanthropic views expressed by Gov. Wright, in the following correspondence, and hope the liberal purpose cherished by the State of Indiana towards her colored population will be thought worthy by other States of imitation.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.,

June 5th, 1856.

DEAR SIR:—I send you enclosed copies of correspondence between our State Board and the President of Liberia. You are at liberty to make such use of the same, as you may think its importance demands.

In haste, yours very respectfully,

JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

Rev. W. McLAIN, Esq.,

Sec. of Am. Col. Soc.,

Washington City, D. C.

EXECUTIVE DEPT., INDIANA,

Indianapolis,

April 19th, 1855.

SIR:—The correspondence between the State Board of Colonization of Indiana and yourself, with reference to the settlement of emigrants from this State in Liberia, was interrupted more than a year since by the fact, that the law constituting the Board was so imperfect as to preclude negotiations, on any terms which would be deemed by the Government of Liberia advisable or even possible, and no alteration could be made in it, previous to the biennial session of the legislature which was to take place at the com-

mencement of the present year. I am happy now, as the organ of the board, to inform you that at its recent session, the legislature so amended the law as to afford the board ample power to negotiate with the Republic of Liberia for land in Africa, for the use and benefit of colored persons emigrating to said country from this State, on the best terms possible.

In accordance with the law as now existing, I resume on behalf of the Board the correspondence, hoping to bring the business to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion.

From the statements furnished in the letters of your Excellency, and information derived from reliable sources in the country, the Board are convinced of the wisdom of the arrangements made by the Government of Liberia, for the settlements of emigrants in proximity to each other, and for the donation to each emigrant of a certain small quantity of land. But as it is the wish of this State, to make ample provision for such as emigrate, and even to offer an inducement to emigration in the way of land in Liberia, which may either be held or sold. It is our desire at present to effect an arrangement with the Government of Liberia, by which each of our emigrants shall have as a gift from this State as much more land as is granted by your present laws. And we are gratified to know from your Excellency's letter, addressed to the Rev. John McKay, our agent to Liberia last year, that the portion of land assigned each emigrant, may be increased in quantity at the

pleasure of the Indiana Board, by purchase of the government at the established rates for public lands, or at prices agreed on by this government and the Indiana Board, and the title from the government vested immediately in the citizen immigrant. We should desire this arrangement to have a retrospective character, so as to include all emigrants who have gone out from this State in the past three years.

The first inquiry then, to which we ask your attention, is, will the Government of Liberia accede to our wishes and enter into a contract to furnish the amount of land desired? If so, at what price per acre? And will it assume the duty of putting our emigrants into legal possession, without any agency on our part?

Our second enquiry is, in what part of Liberia can our emigrants be located, most to their own advantage and that of the Republic itself? In the correspondence that has transpired thus far, Grand Cape Mount has been mentioned as a very desirable position for a new settlement, and you intimated your purpose to commence a settlement there at an early day. While we trust that the emigration from this State, excited by the advantages we shall offer, will steadily increase, we are convinced that we cannot furnish a sufficient number of emigrants properly qualified to assume the responsibilities of carrying through successfully so difficult an enterprise as the establishment of a new settlement there alone, and if such a work has not been commenced there, we are convinced that emigrants would be more comfortably located in connection with settlements already established. Most of them we presume would be inclined to engage in agricultural pursuits. We desire the opinion of the Government of Liberia as to

the best location for our people.— We expect to continue sending them out through the agency of the American Colonization Society, and we propose no arrangements for their reception and acclimation beyond what that Society affords,—believing it best that the emigrants should, as soon as possible, be incorporated with the great body of your citizens. We do not purpose to found a State or county, or even a very distinct and exclusive settlement; yet we deem it desirable that the beneficence of this State should be manifested in a visible form, and that for this purpose our emigrants should be located as nearly in a body as may be consistent with their true interests and the laws and well being of the Republic. We should be thankful for a full expression of your views on this subject.

Our third inquiry is as to the best method of furnishing our emigrants with authentic claims on the Government of Liberia, for the amount of lands which will be due them by such an arrangement as we propose; and it appears to us that the most satisfactory plan will be for us to furnish them on their departure with certificates duly signed by the officers of the Board stating their claim, upon the presentation of which to the proper officers of the Government of Liberia, the amount of land called for will be assigned them. We shall be obliged to you for a copy of your law, with reference to the apportionment of lands.

Inasmuch as we have already sent about fifty emigrants to Liberia, and hope in the approaching autumn to send as many more, being anxious to have suitable arrangements made for them all without delay; and having such confidence in the discretion, kind feelings and good faith of the Government of

Liberia, that we do not apprehend any difficulty in arranging this matter satisfactorily, we hereby authorize you in case your government shall consent to sell us land, for the object we have in view, at a price not exceeding one dollar per acre, to draw on John M. Lord, Esq., agent of the State of Indiana, in the city of New York, at ten days after eight, for the sum of one thousand dollars, to be placed on the books of your treasury to the credit of the State Board of Colonization of Indiana, and returned in lands, according to such agreement as shall hereafter be definitely made between said Board and the Government of Liberia. And while we would not dictate in any manner as to the use of this sum by the Liberian Government, we would express the desire that it may, if consistent with the public interest, be used for either the defence or improvement of that part of the country when our emigrants shall be located.

Permit me in conclusion to assure you of the deep interest felt by the people of this State at large, as well as by the Board of Colonization, in the permanent and increasing prosperity of the Republic of Liberia, and the confidence which is cherished, that the fair promise of stability and social and political improvement which you have thus far exhibited to the world, will be fully realized. It is not esteemed among us one of the least honors of this rapidly advancing State, that it contributes from its public treasury, as well as in the way of what we trust will prove a useful emigration to and in some small measure in your noble enterprise. Hope to hear from you at furthest, by the return of the vessel that will bear this communication.

I have the honor to be, with as-

surances of high personal consideration, most respectfully, yours,

JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

His Excellency, J. J. ROBERTS,
Pres. of the Republic of Liberia.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
MONROVIA, LA.,

March 29th, 1856.

SIR:—I avail myself of this opportunity to do me the honor of communicating with your Excellency, to say that your communication of the 19th April last, addressed to his Excellency, Ex-President Roberts, relative to the procurement of land in Liberia by your board, at a fixed price, for the purpose of making additional grants to immigrants from the State of Indiana, to the quantity of land allowed to immigrants by the existing laws of Liberia, was by him duly laid before the legislature of this Republic at the last session. And I beg leave to assure your Excellency, that the action commenced thereon by the legislature would have been consummated in consonance with the wish of the Board, as expressed in your communication, but for some very threatening difficulties occurring about that time, with the aborigines of the country of this Republic, which impelled an adjournment, before the entire business of the session could be disposed of.

Your Excellency will please attribute therefore the seeming delinquency to the above assigned cause.

I beg to further assure you that notwithstanding the requisite formal action was not consummated by the legislature, yet I have heard every member express himself favorably to everything contained in your letter, and especially to the sale of land to your Society, at a price not exceeding the maximum

price suggested in your correspondence; and they exceedingly regretted that the impelling cause to a short session was such as to necessitate the deferring of the matter to their next session to commence early in December next, when I

hope to have the pleasure of communicating the result to you.

I have the honor to be, your Excellency's obedient servant,

STEPHEN A. BENSON.

GOV. J. A. WRIGHT,

Pres. State Board, &c., Indiana.

Annual Report of the New York Colonization Society.

This is a very interesting and encouraging document. Though the Society failed to obtain aid from the Legislature at its last session, yet a bill in favor of the object was reported and discussed, a memorial showing that nine States of the Union now encourage the emigration to Africa of their free people of color was presented, and it is confidently expected, that the Legislature will at no remote period grant some efficient aid to the cause. The Report expresses gratification at the progress of the Alexander High School in Monrovia, of the expenditure of a portion of the Beveridge and Bloomfield funds for the support of youths at this seminary, and of the return of Messrs. Wilson and Horne to the charge of the two High Schools of Monrovia. The trustees for education in Liberia, incorporated some years ago by the Legislature of Liberia, it is stated, stand ready to open their Institution, so soon as a suitable man can be found to direct and manage its interests in Africa. Many attempts are underway in this country for founding schools of a high class for the free colored population.

SLAVE TRADE.

This inhuman traffic, although chiefly suppressed along the whole western coast of Africa, is furtively carried on from several points.—From the vicinity of Lagos it is reported that about 2,000 or 3,000 were exported in 1835—and the records of our courts of law, as well as occasional rumors of cargoes of slaves landed in Cuba or Brazil, from vessels fitted out in the United States, show that we have among us men ready to violate or evade our laws, and disregard humanity in pursuit of ill-gotten gain. The peace in Europe will, doubtless, enable Great Britain and France to replace their squadrons on the coast, and thus more effectually repress the traffic. The abuse of the flag of the United States by these miscreants, demands an increase of efficiency in the United States squadron, by substituting small steamers, as recommended by Commanders Foote and Mayo, in the place of sailing vessels now used. Indeed, to any one acquainted with the light and casual winds, which alone are found from Gambia to Gaboon, a coast of 1,500 miles, where the slave trade is principally found, it is evident that one steamer would effect more than ten vessels without steam. No one has ventured of late to accuse Liberia of connection with this trade; on the contrary, it is admitted by all that, on the hundreds of miles controlled by that Republic, the traffic is utterly destroyed.

Based on this admitted fact, resolutions were passed at a Colonization meeting held in Madison, the capital of Wisconsin, urging the general government to aid colonization, and establish a line of steamers to Liberia, the more speedily to destroy the slave trade. * * *

The New York Colonization Society has repeatedly been admonished in the past year, to do quickly what their hands find to do. The Rev. Dr. Brodhead, of Brooklyn, Rev. Spencer H. Cone, John Adams, Esq., John W. Hinton, and Rev. Dr. Thomas Bond, of the city of New York, and Mrs. Sarah Payne, of Troy, have died since our last Annual Meeting, and their names have been stricken from the roll of members.

Looking beyond our own State, the death of one who had suddenly become known to us by an act of almost unexampled generosity, has been felt as a heavy loss by all the friends of Colonization. We refer to Mr. John Stevens, of Talbot Co., Md., the news of whose donation of \$38,000 for a Liberia Packet had hardly been received before it was followed by the melancholy information of his death. Though dead, the memory and influence of his generous act will long survive, to cheer and excite to emulation.—And especially will the remembrance of his carefulness to have complete and perfect transfers of his donation made to the Society before his decease, serve to commend to those liberally inclined the wisdom of doing the good they propose while living. * * *

The work of christian missions has been more extensively and encouragingly successful the last year in various portions of Africa than at any previous period. Missionary stations, where patiently for years, amidst numerous obstacles, faithful

men have labored with little apparent result, are now at length giving evidence of awakening and inquiry. Revivals of religion have been reported in South Africa, at Port Natal, at Accra, at Mendi, and in Sierra Leone. Within the limits of Liberia have been witnessed most cheering illustrations of the transforming power of sanctified Divinetruth. Heathen villages have witnessed the very high-priests of their devil-worship turning away from their greegrees, and becoming proclaimers of the Gospel. The churches of Liberia have been aroused to more exertion, considerable accessions have been added to their list of communicants, and the tone of communications from missionaries has been cheerful and hopeful.

Even in the recent missions of Yoruba and Ashantee, the eagerness of chiefs and people to receive the missionary affords ground for the belief that "Africa's redemption draweth nigh," and that the reaper's time has come.

If Africa is regarded as the great field of our labors, we are cheered by the rapid and successful progress of discovery. The travels of Barth and Vogle; the successful voyage of the *Pleiad* up the great eastern tributary of the Niger, 600 miles from the ocean, and her return without a case of mortality; the spontaneous action of the King of Abyssinia, in making immense changes and ameliorations in the laws and customs of his country; the discussion in a not unfriendly spirit in advocacy of the union of Liberia with Sierra Leone, and thus foreshadowing the growth of a great power on the shores of Western Africa, whose influence shall potentially recommend christian civilization among the interior tribes; and finally, a general review of the pro-

gress of christian missions there, all point with unerring premonitions of a greater work before us. * *

In our land we find, by the reports of all the Southern churches, that an increasing attention is given to the religious instruction of the slaves, and that compared with its effects upon either the white population South, or free colored population North, conversions are most numerous among them. We find an increasing number of masters of slaves offering them freedom with the privilege of going to Liberia; we find additional States making appropriations to aid emigration; we find the friends of Colonization

preparing to co-operate with increased energy and harmony; we find a large vessel placed at our disposal capable of conveying hundreds of emigrants in the most comfortable manner, and the review is well calculated to urge us to renewed efforts. We enter upon the coming year conscious that to effect what is before us will demand more liberality and a larger income, but confident, too, that when our case is fully understood, the adequate means will not be withheld. The appeal from Washington is for *one hundred thousand dollars*, and without that sum the Colonization Society will be impeded in its work.

Massachusetts Colonization Society.

THE anniversary of this Society occurred on Wednesday, May 28th, at 3 o'clock, P. M., in the Tremont Temple, its President, Wm. Ropes, Esq., in the chair. The meeting was introduced with prayer by Rev. Dr. Chickering, of Portland, who was succeeded by Mr. Ropes, with some introductory remarks, congratulating the Society upon the success of its work, which though slow, was satisfactory and sure.

Rev. Joseph Tracy, the secretary, now presented an abstract of the annual report. He first referred to the fact, that the ship *Elvira Owen*, has just sailed from this port for Liberia, via Savannah. The ship of eight hundred and fifty tons is to take near four hundred emigrants to Liberia, together with houses, agricultural implements, a medical library and instruments given by Dr. Rufus Kittedge, of Portsmouth, N. H., the library, etc., being worth \$5,000. The receipts for the year have been about \$5,000, and the expenditures over \$6,000; the first being less than usual, chiefly through the non-reception of legacies this

year. One of the agents of the Society, Rev. M. G. Wheeler, resigned his place in September last, to accept the pastorage of the Congregational Church, in South Dartmouth; leaving Rev. Mr. Pratt as the only agent at the present time. The trustees of donations for education in Liberia, have upwards of \$23,000. Several persons have applied to be sent out as teachers. There has been considerable religious interest in Liberia during the past year.

Rev. Dr. Cushman, of this city, now addressed the assembly, commencing with remarks on the civilization of Africa, a continent containing 90,000,000 of people, and some say 150,000 000. Africa gave civilization to Greece; Greece to Rome; Rome to Modern Europe; Modern Europe to ourselves. Great Britain has spent \$200,000,000 to defend her African coast from the slave trade—all in vain. Such an amount of money expended for African Colonization in this country would have done vast good.

Dr. Cushman proceeded to advo-

cate a general system of colonization by our Government. The estimated expense of carrying each emigrant to Liberia is but \$40. The work could be done by our country if really undertaken. But if our colonization should cease, France and Great Britain will carry on the work, the first in Northern, and the second in Western Africa.

The cause is good, though some Southern friends of it are selfish in their friendship. And if all Southerners should forsake it, still Northern men might usefully carry it on to elevate the colored man; and to civilize and christianize Africa. The colonists in Liberia number only 10,000, but they influence 200,000.

There has been no colonization movement in the world so successful as this, save that only which was accomplished by Moses under the miraculous power of God.

In closing, the speaker showed how the climate, soil, productions and institutions of Liberia are admirably adapted to the colored man. He would have all the free blacks go there who can be sent, if not to promote their own secular interests, yet with the motive to do good and to give christianity to the land of their forefathers.

The meeting was closed by singing, and the benediction by Rev. Dr. Cushman.

The Colonization Society of Pennsylvania.

We have received from Wm. Coppinger, Esq., Treasurer of this Society, five hundred dollars. The following resolution, adopted by the Managers of the Parent Colonization Society, accompanied the gift:

"Resolved, That the Treasurer be authorized to transmit to the American Colonization Society, at the present time, the sum of five hundred dollars, to be appropriated towards defraying the expenses of erecting a receptacle at Bassa, in the Republic of Liberia, with the request that the same shall be named the 'Brewster Receptacle,' in commemoration of the high sense entertained by this Board, of the liberality and enlightened benevolence evinced by John Brewster, of Shirleysburg, in this State, and one of the Vice Presidents of this Society, towards the cause of African Colonization; and with the assurance that this Society earnestly desire to contribute further aid to this object."

Mr. Coppinger says:

"The object to which the Board

desires this amount and any other which they hope to be able to contribute, is so fully and clearly expressed in the resolution already referred to, that there appears to be no room for further remark. Their simple purpose in addition to thus aiding you to the extent of their present ability, is to perpetuate the name of a noble hearted philanthropist. I hope that your Society may agree with our Board in this matter, and adopt such measures as will carry into effect so feasible and easy a plan to render no more than due honor, and to evince true gratitude."

We trust our Philadelphia friends will complete at an early day, the important work so well begun by this donation. Such a receptacle as they desire could hardly be constructed for less than \$5,000, but this will not be deemed a large amount by the wealthy and liberal of Philadelphia. They have begun to build and are well able to finish.

[From the Richmond Christian Advocate.]

Religious Instruction of Negroes.

We give place to the following from a correspondent:

This is the age of electricity and steam; of progress and improvement; and has been styled emphatically the age of resolutions. The inspired penman left nowhere on record, a book called the *Book of Resolutions*; yet in the sacred volume there is a book called the "Acts of the Apostles." The second Sabbath School Convention of Virginia commenced its sessions in this city on the 3d of April, and without one dissenting voice they passed the following resolution:

Resolved, As the sense of this convention, that, in accordance with the humane spirit of our laws in regard to the oral christian instruction of our colored population, it be earnestly recommended to masters, pastors, congregations, and all good people amongst us, to exert themselves faithfully towards securing, according to law, oral sabbath school instruction for the colored people throughout the State.

It is not the object of this resolution to change the civil condition of the negro, or alter the relations of masters and servants, or to teach them to read. Its sole object is to promote their moral and scriptural instruction orally; or, in other words, to furnish them scripture instruction according to law; or yet, in a more comprehensive term, the only object of the convention, in passing this resolution, was to secure to the colored part of our population, throughout the State, the preached gospel. "Go ye into all the world and preach my gospel to every creature, teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you." The negro population in this city is about sixteen

thousand; and there are four African churches, one of which is among the largest churches in the world, and Lowell Mason says its choir is not equalled by any in America. They sing by note the most difficult and scientific music, and we have no doubt that many of them sing with the spirit and with the understanding, making melody in their hearts. At the time this resolution was adopted, there was an African sabbath school in St. James' church of some two hundred or two hundred and fifty scholars, and a bible class of colored men, varying from forty to sixty, and a very successful school in one of the African Methodist churches, and another in Walker's tobacco factory. Eight days after the resolution was adopted, two schools commenced, one of which had been suspended during the winter; the other entirely new. Others have since commenced; and the churches of the city generally are taking steps to establish similar schools. It has heretofore been stated in different newspapers, that there was a paper before the convention, signed by the governor and other distinguished gentlemen, which gave their servants permission to attend a Sunday school. This instrument recognizes the negro as property, and shows the master's willingness to do what the law of the land will allow for his moral and intellectual improvement. The paper reads as follows: "Our negroes have permission to attend a sabbath school at any suitable place in Richmond, and to receive moral and religious instruction orally. Signed by Henry A. Wise, Richard G. Morris, Robert C. Stanard," etc. etc. The same paper was submitted and signed in Lynchburg by Chiswell Dabney,

John G. Meem, John Hollins, Seth Woodruff, John R. McDaniel, etc. etc.; and wherever it has been submitted it has been signed by the leading men in both Eastern and Western Virginia.

Governor Wise believes this effort will take from northern fanaticism its sharpest weapon. His excellency is not alone in this opinion, nor yet in thinking there should be great care in the selection of teachers, for equity, justice, and the rights of man have been, and are still, shamefully and disgracefully distorted under this cloak; yet there is not the slight-

est danger from such schools established in churches, and taught by those who have the confidence of the community. The harvest truly is plenteous; but this labor cannot be performed by strangers. The first African sold in America was sold on James river, August 20th, 1620; and may not the Virginia master unite in some organization to perfect the only object of the Virginia Sabbath School Convention, expressed in the foregoing resolution. Shall Ethiopia stretch forth her hands in vain?

JAMES RIVER.

Missions.

In our last number we copied from the Spirit of Missions a notice of the death of the only child of the Rev. Mr. Hoffman, of the Episcopal Mission at Cape Palmas. We learn by the "Mendi" of the decease of Mrs. Hoffman. May the God of infinite grace and compassion, sustain our excellent and devoted missionary brother in these hours of sadness, and make bright to his faith the assurances that affliction is to Christ's disciples but an angel of mercy conducting them to glory!

The Rev. Mr. Clark of the Yoruba mission, in a letter dated Ijaye, March 21, 1856, announces the death of Mrs. Phillips, wife of the Rev. A. D. Phillips. Only one short month was she permitted to stay in the country to which she had hoped to spend a long life in labors for Africa. Mr. Phillips was in good health, and was about to go with Mr. Bowen (then on a visit to Ijaye), to Ogbomishaw and spend a few weeks.

THE PRESBYTERIAN BOARD have two missions in Western Africa, one in Liberia and the other on the Island of Corsica; connected with these there are 9 stations, 9 missionaries, 15 assistant missionaries, 5 churches, 171 church members, 7 schools and 179 pupils. Several of these churches have also enjoyed the special reviving influences of the Spirit during the year.

The Rev. T. J. Bowen writing from Ogbomishaw, (Yoruba,) February 13, 1856, says:

"Last September we moved to this town, which is about twelve days journey for caravans from the coast. Including delays we count from four to six weeks to get supplies from Lagos.

Ogbomoshaw is 1305 feet, by computation, above the level of the sea, being situated on the highest table land, between the coast and the Niger. We are four days journey from the great river, though a man might ride to it in two and a half days. I have not had time and opportunity to see it, but I have been to Ilorin, about thirty miles in that direction.

This is the best climate I have seen in Africa, the nights being less chilly and the air drier. My health, which suffered exceedingly in Ijaye, is much improved. I am now done moving about. Having erected three houses in Ijaye and one here, I think that I have done my share of secular service. Moreover, Ogbomoshaw is the place which suits my feelings better than any other, being the frontier of heathenism and Mohammedanism, a meeting of antagonistic principles. From Ilorin onwards, heathenism cannot be openly practiced, and Ilorin is so bigoted as to refuse missionaries. This, however, is likely to cease, and we shall need two men of rare qualifications to occupy that position."

Under the same date we also find the following letter:

OGBOMISHAW, AFRICA,
February 13th, 1856.

Dear Bro :—In accordance with the

resolution to go home at the end of every fourth year, myself and wife are expected to be at home in time for the May meetings, provided: 1st, That the Lord spare our lives and opportunities. 2d, That the Board approve of our coming; and 3d, that I am still in as bad health as I have been for the last two years. Should my liver, which is not very bad, and my spleen which is bad, get well, we do not desire to leave for an indefinite length of time to come. The good will of the good Lord be done.

We are anxious to have five stations.—Lagos where Harden is; Abbeokuta to be supplied by the Rehoboth Association Missionary; Ijaye now occupied by Clark and Phillips; Awyay yet to be supplied; and Ogbomishaw, where I have lately been joined by Beaumont. This will be enough for a fair, generous trial of these people. Abbeokuta is about 60 miles from Lagos; Ijaye 120; Awyay 140; Ogbomishaw 170. These are all large towns, from seven to ten miles in circuit.

Each of us propose to write some articles for each Baptist paper in the South, that the brethren may know more of this country and people, and of how we are situated here among the heathen. There seem to be mistakes abroad on all these points. How do you suppose we live here? Just as nearly like yourselves as can be. Come into the house—a right snug house, if it is in Africa. Here are good beds and bedsteads, tables, chairs, rocking chair, &c., and even the black servants, all as natural as life. Take away the strange language, and you would say this can't be Africa. But speak to one of the servants, and very likely he answers, "Emi 'oh gbo'h," I don't understand.—Walk into my study; two hundred volumes or more, mostly private property; wish I had brought all my books when I came, for I miss many that I left. I find that we have brought our bodies and our minds as well as our souls to Africa.—Strange if we haven't; yet some people seem to think strange that we did. But

all three are here, and we are pretty fervently resolved to hold on to all three till he that joined them together is pleased to put them asunder. Those good brethren who imagine we have come over here to practice asceticism like any monk in his cell, or hermit under his cold desolate rock, are widely mistaken. I think, indeed, that we are willing to "endure hardness" if it were necessary, but we have not found it necessary as we expected, and we are not inclined to "voluntary humility." Here, as elsewhere, the Lord has given us the means of comfort, "richly to enjoy," as we are told by Paul.—Wilful austerity is no part of anybody's religion here; and we want our friends to know that we feel and act precisely like other people. Neither are we destitute of a single thing that we need, except civilized society, and the privileges of social worship, which I confess appears doubly precious, now that we are deprived of it.

I am pretty well through with the Yoruba vocabulary and grammar. There will be some twelve thousand vocables—a full and rich language especially for Africa. To copy all these manuscripts is a serious task.

Though otherwise in good hopes and spirits, we are much affected by the death of Sister Phillips, which occurred on the 16th ult. It was this that brought me to Ijaye. If the Lord will, Brother Phillips and myself set off for Ogbomishaw, 50 miles, to-morrow morning, intending to spend Sunday at Awyay.

If a person has stamina enough to pass through acclimation it will work off in fever or boils, or both, and then if his internal organs be sound, he will be well.—But some men are destitute of this stamina, and I am so fully persuaded that such may be known by external works that I have laid the fatal characteristics before the Board for their critical consideration.

Yours truly,

T. J. BOWEN.

REV. N. M. CRAWFORD.

Intelligence.

FROM LIBERIA.—The Philadelphia Inquirer publishes a letter from Assistant Surgeon John S. Kitchen, of the U. S. ship St. Louis, of which the following is an extract:

U. S. SHIP, ST. LOUIS,

Loando, March 3, 1856.

After remaining at Porto Praya about a

week, and getting in our supplies, the St. Louis started on her first cruise down the coast. Keeping, for the most part, close in shore, to avail ourselves of the land and sea breezes, we arrived, in a couple of weeks, at Monrovia, the capital city of the "free and independent" Republic of Liberia. I was much pleased with the people

of the place. They have triumphantly vindicated themselves from the aspersions that the African, or negro, is incapable of self-government. Monrovia is situated on a hill, partly hidden from the sea by another hill, the high bluff called Cape Mesurado. It occupies the left bank of the Stockton creek, or river as the natives call it. The mouth of the river is much too shallow to accommodate large vessels, although it affords good anchorage for coasters. They have a small lighthouse on the cape—a strong indication of the enterprise and progressive character of the Liberians—for the Spanish and Portuguese settlements, although hundreds of years old, have nothing of the kind.

The Liberians build most of their houses in the American style, and you cannot imagine with what pleasure we recognized the country-looking churches and school houses. The people seemed to be comfortable and well doing, but it appeared to me that they were not so active and energetic in the way of agriculture, manufactures and commerce as they might be; a number of the earlier emigrants have become quite wealthy; capital certainly is not wanting. From my limited observation, however, I have no right to judge upon the subject. The streets of Monrovia are mostly broad and pleasant. The humidity of the climate makes the wood and stonework of the houses soon become moss grown; the streets, too, are green with grass, and there are no vehicles to be seen except now and then a heavy cart, so that the town has a quiet air, strongly resembling a sleepy, old fashioned country town in the United States.

The weather was tolerably pleasant.—There are two seasons, the wet and the dry, each lasting about six months. At the change of the season fierce tornados occur, which are much dreaded for their suddenness and intensity. South of the line it is cooler, and in most places healthful.

On the whole, the prospects of Liberia are progressing swimmingly. The time was when the feeble and struggling colony trembled before the incursions of the hostile tribes of the interior, but now they can boldly punish their old enemies. While we were there, the Congress voted fifteen thousand dollars for the purpose of carrying on a war against the natives near Sinou, and the streets of Monrovia resounded with the life and drum of the recruiting sergeant, while here and there a young recruit might be seen, clothed with all the pomp and circumstance of glorious war, bidding farewell to some weeping

maid—to be off for the war on the morrow.

There are a good many palm oil factories about the city, and more, I presume, up the river. I was told that there are several fine farms, quite a number indeed, up the river, where coffee, sugar cane, &c., are cultivated. The coffee is probably the finest in the world. It commands twenty cents per pound. They can never export at that rate. The soil is very prolific; they can live, if they choose, without any effort at cultivation. The climate is enervating, and I find that there is a very strong temptation for idleness. Such of the colonists as are active and far-sighted, have a golden opportunity of obtaining wealth and political influence, while those who are disposed to be lazy, can be so to their heart's content.

Leaving Monrovia, we directed our course to Cape Palmas, and had a hot and tedious passage. Cape Palmas, as you are no doubt aware, is a distinct colony, and has no immediate connection with Liberia. It has its own Governor and other officers, but I believe is still dependent on societies in the United States for support. The settlement at the Cape is picturesque, airy and pleasant looking; there are very many palm trees in the vicinity, from which fact, I suppose, Cape Palmas originally derived its name. I did not go ashore, as we only remained a few hours; those who visited the town were much pleased. There are several missionaries living here; one or two of the ladies were quite sick; the enervating and malarious influence of the climate is telling on them, I have no doubt. Their labors, too, among the natives, are almost in vain. I never before appreciated the self-sacrificing spirit of missionaries. Call it folly, fanaticism, or anything else, there is something in this voluntary exile, which appeals strongly to our better feelings.

BEQUESTS.—The late Calvin Dean, in his last will and testament, bequeathed one thousand dollars to the Home Missionary Society; one thousand dollars to the American Colonization Society; one thousand dollars to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; one thousand dollars to the American and Foreign Christian Union; one thousand dollars to the Providence Children's Friend Society; five hundred dollars to the Providence Association for the benefit of Colored Orphans; five hundred dollars to the Beneficent Congregational Church; and five hundred dollars for the benefit of the poor of said church.—*Free Journal.*

A MISTAKEN IMPRESSION CORRECTED.—Rev. Mr. Bowen, missionary of the Southern Baptist Board in Central Africa, says that only a small portion of Africans are, as is generally supposed, "naked negroes," "barbarians," "the most degraded of mankind," "physically deformed," etc. Those on the coast and in the valleys of the large rivers are of this character; but the central African is gracefully clothed from head to foot, his hands and feet are often small and elegantly formed, his nose prominent and straight, his lips thin, his chin full, his facial angle good, while he is endowed with an intellect of no mean order.

[From Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth, June 9.]

AFRICAN COLONIZATION IN KENTUCKY.—Nelson Graves, of Woodford county, Kentucky, left, by will, twenty-five servants, to be freed and sent by the Kentucky State Colonization Society to Liberia. He gave also to them, by will, one-half of his estate, probably \$10,000. John Gass, of Bourbon county, Kentucky, left, by will, seventeen servants, to be sent to Liberia by the same society, and gave to them \$2,000. John C. Brown, of Shelby county, Kentucky, gave freedom to a woman and three children, to go to Liberia with her husband and their father. Mrs. Elizabeth M. Morton, of Shelby county, Kentucky, purchased two servants (men) of her children and sent them to Liberia. Miss Sally Logan, of Shelby county, Kentucky, emancipates a woman and child to go to Liberia to her sister, who is married in Liberia, and was emancipated by her and sent there a year ago. Haden Edwards, of Nelson county, Kentucky, freed a servant woman and three children, and sent them to Liberia. He did a similar act four years ago. E. R. Elliott, now of Jacksonville, Ill., formerly of Muhlenburg county, Kentucky, emancipated six servants living in Muhlenburg county, and sent them to Liberia. He gave to them \$650. Two years ago he did likewise. E. D. Weir, of Muhlenburg county, Kentucky, emancipated a servant man to go with his wife and children to Liberia. He has done such an act before. J. W. Herndon, of Simpson county, Kentucky, J. M. C. Irwin, of Fayette county, Kentucky, and Edward Howard, of Daviess county, Kentucky, each emancipated a servant to go to Liberia. A colored man, a slave, was bought in order to refund the purchase money by his own labor, to go to Liberia where his family went.—He refunded the money, and went with his

family to that new home. The Kentucky Colonization Society sent to Liberia from Kentucky, in the May expedition, sixty-seven emigrants. The society will send out another expedition from Kentucky in November next.

FRANKFORT, 7th June, 1856.

The following resolutions have been adopted by the Board of Managers of the Kentucky Colonization Society, viz:—

Resolved, That the thanks of the Kentucky Colonization Society are due, and are hereby tendered, to the Board of Directors of the Louisville and Frankfort, Lexington and Frankfort, and Covington and Lexington Railroad Companies, for their generous gift of passage to the agent of this Society and the 67 emigrants from different counties in Kentucky, on their respective lines of road, en route for Liberia by way of Baltimore.

Resolved, That the thanks of the society are also due and tendered to the several conductors and baggage masters on said roads for their kindness and attention to our agent and emigrants.

B. MONROE, Pres. K. S. C. S.

H. WINGATE, Secretary.

CHRISTIAN INSTRUCTION OF SLAVES.—A writer in the New Jerusalem Messenger furnishes the following interesting account. He says:

Rev. Charles Colcock Jones, D. D., of Georgia, is the son of a wealthy slaveholder, but was educated in a Northern University—classically and theologically—and returned to the South filled with a missionary spirit, directed toward the poor heathen who have been transplanted from Africa. For a time he was the pastor of a Congregational church in Savannah, preaching in a costly temple, built of granite from Fall River, Mass. His congregation was large, intelligent and fashionable, and his ministrations highly acceptable. But his heart was full of pity and love of the poor negro. He then began to preach especially for the negroes, once on a Sabbath, and gave much labor to oral instructions whenever opportunity presented.

He induced some young men to give their time to missionary labors among the negroes on the great plantations along the coast, south of the Savannah; supporting them partly by money which he collected for that purpose, but chiefly from his own very large salary, or from the wealth which he inherited. He soon found, however, that his heart was more in this work than in the pastoral duties that he was performing; and, procuring a dismissal, he

entered the arduous and dangerous field which he still occupies. I know of no missionary to a foreign land who has done and suffered so much as he. From all that was refined and delightful to the natural heart,—from wealth and honors, and a commanding position in an intelligent circle,—he has turned to the abandoned and degraded sons of Africa, expending his wealth for the amelioration of their condition, and made them his daily companions. He has other laborers in the same field; but all sustained chiefly by his exertions. I never knew any friend of the slave whose love, and labors, and sacrifices would compare with his.—He exhibits in an unusual, almost unexampled, degree the spirit of his Divine Master.

COLLEGE FOR COLORED PERSONS.—In General Conference, on Wednesday of last week, Bishop Simpson presented the following communication from Rev. J. F. Wright:

To the Bishops and members of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church now in session: Dear Brethren.—We take pleasure in reporting to you that we have consummated the purchase of the "Xenia Springs" property, and now have it in possession for a literary institution of a high order for colored persons. It is now ready for occupancy, and as there are some thirty students waiting for admission, we expect to have a school very soon in operation.

We obtained a postponement of nearly all the cash payments, one-fourth of the whole amount, by giving our note at sixty days, which makes it necessary to raise funds for this payment very soon.

The cordial and unanimous manner the General Conference has approved of the enterprise, and commended its agents to the liberality of all Christians and philanthropists, has greatly comforted our hearts and strengthened our hands, and we hope to be put in funds to meet all the payments promptly for this very suitable and valuable property. The undersigned will be about the State House and in Indianapolis for a short time, to receive the contributions and subscriptions of the members of the General Conference and others in attendance here.

The book is now open, and those who desire to honor God with their substance in this way, are earnestly solicited to take stock in this noble work of charity.

J. F. WRIGHT, *Agent*.

In regard to the above project, an Ohio paper says:

The Cincinnati Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has entered vigorously upon the project of a college for the education of free colored men. The trustees have purchased a very excellent property near Xenia, in Greene county, Ohio. The establishment, called the Tawawa House, was built for a watering place, and cost \$50,000. The whole was bought for \$13,000.

THE ALLEGED SLAVER.—The brig *Braman*, captured on Monday in the *Narrows*, on suspicion of being fitted out for the slave trade, is now lying opposite the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, under the guns of the Revenue Cutter *Washington*, Captain Faunce. She is a Baltimore built vessel of one hundred and eighty-seven tons, about four years old, constructed in the staunchest manner, and a fast sailer. The captain, A. Delano, Jr.,—mate, Michael J. Heyland,—second mate, Wm. Pent, and a crew of thirteen Portuguese, were removed from the cutter yesterday to the Kings Co. jail. Henrique de Costa and Placido Castro, who appeared as passengers, were released upon bail of \$2,200 each, Jesse A. Braddick and Joseph Varona being sureties. Among the items of the cargo, which has not yet been thoroughly overhauled, are seventy casks of water, three tierces of rice, a large quantity of pork and beef, peas and beans, and a great number of "shooks" or staves in bundles, to be subsequently made into barrels, for the purpose it is supposed, of receiving palm oil, which is a prominent article of traffic in Africa. The vessel is abundantly supplied with spare sails, spars and rigging. Charts of the African coast, of the river Gambia, and the coast of South America were found on board, but not a single chart of St. Thomas for which port the vessel was cleared at the Custom House. A book was also found giving a complete list of all the African ports accessible to a vessel of her draught. She is provided with a fine chronometer, valued at \$700, and other costly instruments.—The *Braman* it is alleged, was recently purchased in this city for the sum of nine thousand dollars.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

THE ALLEGED SLAVER BRAMAN.—On Saturday, in the case of the brig *Braman* (suspected slaver) Mr. Charles Benedict, counsel for Josefa Pedro de Cunha, made a motion before Commissioner Betts for his discharge. The motion was postponed. On the same day, Emanuel J. Freyer filed his claim to the ownership of the vessel, and Pedro de Cunha also filed his for the money which she had on board.—

Some of the vessel's fuel—about two cords of wood with a quantity of all sorts of ship stores and provisions, was discharged on Saturday, when it was found that she had 70 hhd's of water aboard. The water will probably be started, and the casks taken out to-day.

THE SEIZED SLAVE-BRIG BRAMAN.—The overhauling of the contents of the brig Braman, the alleged slaver, was resumed yesterday. The manner in which the work had been entered upon—its simple displacement, without removal from the brig—was found insufficient, as not admitting a thorough examination. The work was accordingly desisted from till an order was granted by the Marshal to move the cargo from the brig. All the boxes and barrels on board will be broken open and their contents examined. The \$1,250 taken from the brig, relative to the possession of which there was some dispute between the United States Attorney and the Marshal, was yesterday given up by Deputy-Marshal Helms, and placed in the Mercantile Bank to await the order of the United States Court.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

THE NEW YORK JOURNAL OF COMMERCE SAYS:

In publishing the correspondence relative to the alleged outfit of slavers at this port, we should have stated that the United States District Attorney, Mr. M'Keon, to whom we were indebted for it, withheld it thus long from the public eye, lest it should prejudice the cases of those who were indicted for fitting out slavers, while their trials were yet pending.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

Correspondence in relation to the alleged fitting out of vessels for the slave trade, in New York.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20th, 1854.

SIR:—I have the honor to enclose herewith, for the information of the proper department of the government of the United States, a copy of a despatch which I have received from Her Majesty's Consul General at the Havana, stating that a certain Don Jose Egea lately left the Havana for New York, for the purpose of organizing a slave trading expedition from that port.

The information contained in Mr. Crawford's letter seems calculated to enable the United States authorities at New York and the officer commanding the Naval force of the United States on the coast of Africa, to trace Mr. Egea's proceedings, and to prevent the execution of his design.

I avail myself of this occasion to offer you, sir, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) JOHN F. CRAMPTON,
The Hon. W. L. MARCY,
Secretary of State.

(Copy.)

HAVANA, Oct. 11th, 1854.

SIR:—I hasten to give you the following information which I have just received from an undoubted source, relative to an expedition which is being prepared for the slave trade at New York, thence to be despatched to the coast of Africa.

On the 28th ultimo a certain Don Jose Egea left this place for New York, in order to purchase through the house of (we omit the name) a vessel, preferring the rig of a pilot boat or fore-and-aft schooner, capable of bringing over 500 slaves from Africa to this island. The vessel to be equipped with water and all things necessary for the slave trade, and so prepared to sail from New York, proceeding to a place on the coast of Africa in lat. 4 deg 52 min. south and lon. 11 deg. 15 min. east of Greenwich, where the slaves are, and have been for some time ready to be put on board.

I understand that just to seaward of the point designated by the latitude and longitude above mentioned, there is a Bight known as Black Point, and that our cruisers are generally about ten miles distant.

The Spanish captain, whose name is Ortaya, goes passenger from New York in this slaver, and he is to assume command as soon as the negroes are on board, and the vessel is ready to set sail from the coast of Africa. The parties engaged in this adventure have been named to me, as well as the place to which the vessel is to come for the purpose of landing her cargo; but these facts are of no interest in the object which I have in view by this despatch.

Almost all the slave expeditions for some time past have been fitted out in the United States, chiefly at New York, where there must be some establishment, ship or outfitting, carpenter's or builder's yard, specially undertaking such business for the slavers.

I am aware that the attention of the United States government has been directed to that circumstance, and that the vigilance of the American officers at Philadelphia and New York have been such as that masters of two slavers are at present under trial for slave trading, and the vessels in both instances, although purchased

elsewhere in the United States, were fitted out at, and sailed from New York.

I am therefore confident that every assistance would be afforded for the detection of the slaver about to be equipped by Don Jose Egea, and I hope that you will be able to engage the energies of the proper officers of the government for the purpose, who will know that it is necessary to observe the greatest secrecy and discretion, so as to trace Mr. Egea, and watch his progress, in order to pounce upon the expedition at the moment of its completion.

I have,

(Signed) Jos. S. CRAWFORD.
H. M. Consul General in Cuba.

A SLAVER.—The schooner C. F. A. Cole, whose recent mysterious abandonment near the mouth of the river has already been mentioned in the Gazette, was carried to Baltimore, and has there been libelled and condemned for being engaged in the slave trade. No one has come forward to claim her, and it is not presumable that any one will do so.—Having landed a cargo of slaves at some port in the West Indies, her owners and crew escaped from her in the Chesapeake, casting the vessel away.—*Alex. Gazette.*

The final action of the Conference in relation to providing Episcopal supervision for Africa, is thus described by the correspondent of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin:

Dr. Durbin called up the report of the Committee on Missions, and moved to consider that part of it which refers to providing Episcopal supervision in foreign missions, and the bishops were requested to speak to the question before the Conference, if they deemed it advisable.

Bishop Simpson read a paper as an expression of the opinion of the bishops, which was clearly in accordance with that part of the report of the committee which provides for a change in the general rule so as to allow of the appointment of Missionary Bishops to foreign missions, limiting their Episcopal jurisdiction to the same. This requires a two-thirds vote of the General Conference. Upon calling the yeas and nays, the result was—yeas 159, nays 27. So the motion prevailed. The Conference then amended the second resolution so as to authorize the Liberia Annual Conference, by a two-thirds vote, to elect a Missionary Bishop for themselves, under the direction of the Bishop now having Episcopal charge of Liberia, aided by the Corresponding Secretary, and with the concurrence of all the bishops he may

be ordained, limiting his Episcopal jurisdiction expressly to Africa. This was adopted; and thus making it possible to obtain a Bishop for Africa.

BISHOP FOR AFRICA.—Rumor points to the Rev. John Seys, formerly of the African mission, and now about to sail to Africa, for the purpose of exploring the interior, and locating settlements under the auspices of the American Colonization Society, as the probable Bishop, to be elected by the Liberia Annual Conference.

The selection of Mr. Seys would be, in our judgment, a very suitable one. He is well acquainted with the condition and wants of Methodism in Liberia, has been acclimated; and has the sound discretion, the practical good sense, and the requisite ministerial ability to fit him for the office. If the office suits him, we think he will suit the office.—*Richmond Ch. Advocate.*

The Republic of Liberia has lately ratified treaties with the three governments of Lubeck, Bremen and Hamburg, through their plenipotentiary, Dr. Rucher. This makes eight treaties the Republic has made, viz: Great Britain, France, Belgium, Prussia, Brazil and Lubeck, Bremen and Hamburg.

THE COLORED MAN'S LIBRARY.—The colored young men of Philadelphia have a library of 1400 volumes, which they use industriously, and sustain several lyceums and debating clubs in a manner that is creditable.

CHURCHES OF COLORED PEOPLE IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—A writer in the Washington Era, states that there is a good degree of thrift and industry among the colored people in that city, notwithstanding the discouragements of their position. Their number is ten thousand, which is about one-fourth of the number of whites. They own eleven places of worship, the aggregate value of which is nearly \$40,000. Ten of the colored congregations pay their pastors on an average \$650 each, besides marriage fees and other perquisites; making a total of \$6,500 yearly for the maintenance of a preached Gospel, over and above the expense of keeping the houses, fuel, repairs, etc.—There are above 1,000 children in the Sabbath schools, who are mostly taught by members of the several congregations. This is a hopeful picture of their condition.

TESTIMONY OF A WEST INDIA PLANTER TO THE ADVANTAGES OF FREE OVER SLAVE LABOR.—During my tour to the White

Mountains, I met with a gentleman from Barbadoes, a West India planter, by the name of Charles Pettyjohn, who gave me his experience as a planter on that Island, in the cultivation of the sugar cane, and the manufacture of sugar, both by slaves and free men.

"In 1834," said he, "I came in possession of 257 slaves under the laws of England, which required the owner to feed, clothe, and furnish them with medical attendance. With this number I cultivated my sugar plantation until the Emancipation Act of August 1st, 1838, when they all became free. I now hire a portion of those slaves, the best and cheapest of course, as you hire men in the United States. The average number which I employ is 100, with which I cultivate more land at a cheaper rate, and make more produce than I did with 247 slaves. With my slaves I made from 100 to 180 tons of sugar yearly. With 100 free negroes I think I do badly if I do not annually produce 250 tons."—*N. H. Mirror.*

A GOOD PRAYER.—A little African was one day heard to pray thus: "Lord Jesus, my heart bad too much. Me want to love you, me want to serve you, but my bad heart will not let me. O Lord Jesus me can't make me good. Take away this bad heart. O Lord Jesus, give me a new heart! O Lord Jesus, me sin every day. Pardon my sin! O Lord Jesus, let me sin no more!"

BISHOP MEADE, OF VIRGINIA.—At the request of some of his friends, Bishop Meade has given a statement of what he said at the confirmation in Lawrenceville, in which it appears "he exhorted the servants to rejoice that they had been born in this christian land—to seek the liberty of soul from sin which Christ alone could give, and which was infinitely better than any other liberty—to obey all those instructions which God had given

to his servants in his word—to be humble, faithful, honest, obedient to their masters, not eye-servants, but doing their duty as in the sight of God." The whole address was based on the supposition that their lot was assigned them by Providence and that they should rejoice in the many spiritual blessings connected with it. Just what we expected a good man, and a good Christian would say.

BISHOP MEADE.

THIS excellent Bishop in an article in the *Southern Churchman*, on "old churches, ministers and families in Virginia," among other things says:

"While we must acknowledge that 'the earth is the Lord's, and all that therein is;' that he has a right, and will exercise it, to pull down one kingdom and raise up another, to dispossess the Indians of their territories, and give them to the white men, and the negroes for their possession; while we must acknowledge that the advantage of the African trade, notwithstanding the cruelties accompanying it, has been on the side of that people, both temporally and spiritually, yet can we never be brought to believe, that the introduction into and the multiplication of slaves in Virginia, have advanced either her religious, political or agricultural interests. On the contrary, we are confident that it has injured all. But if our loss has redounded to the benefit of Africa, by affording religious advantages to numbers of her benighted sons who, in the providence of God, have come hither, and especially, if it should be the means, by colonization and missionary enterprise, of establishing christianity in that dark habitation of cruelty, we must bow submissively to the will of heaven, and allow many of our sister States, with far less advantages of soil, climate, and navigation, to outstrip us in numbers, wealth, and political power."

Receipts of the American Colonization Society.

From the 20th of May to the 20th of June, 1856.

MAINE.

By Capt. George Barker:—
Bath—George F. Patten, \$50;
John Patten, Thos. Harwood,
each \$30; James F. Patten,
\$10; G. C. Trufant, Wm.
Drummond, Thos. Simpson,
D. & L. Patten, each \$5; J. D.
Robinson, \$2; Cash, \$1.....

Portland—Phineas Barnes, Ezra
Carter, Jr., each \$30, to con-

stitute themselves life members
of the Am. Col. Soc.: Cash,
Nathan Cummings, each \$10;
H. J. Sibby, Rev. T. W.
Dwight, Byron Greenough, W.
S. Dana, Luther Dana, Wm.
Chase, each \$5; Jed'h Jewett,
Joshua Maxwell, each \$3; J.
Howard, \$2; A. B. Mitchel,
J. G. Tolford, Rev. Mr. Morse,
each \$1; Cash, 25 cents.....

143 00

121 25

<i>Brunswick</i> —Prof. S. A. Packard.	2 00
<i>Saco</i> —T. M. Hayes, Oliver D. Boyd, each \$5; E. Eastman, \$6; A. H. Boyd, Dan'l Cleaves, E. K. Wiggins, each \$3; Tri-stam Jordan, Joseph T. Nye, Daniel Smith, Jr., each \$2; A. H. Hanscom, D. L. Mitchel, Chas. Morris, each \$1; Cash, 50 cents.....	34 50
<i>Biddeford</i> —Wm. P. Haynes....	10 00
<i>Kennebunkport</i> —Daniel W. Lord, \$10, toward life membership; Chas. C. Perkins, \$5; Captain Brown, \$3; Dr. Jeffers, Thos. Norvell, Mr. Cousens, ea. \$1; Joseph Titcomb, Dan'l Mason, Wm. Lord, Jr., George P. Titcomb, Charles Thompson, George Wise, each \$50; Wm. Lord, \$30; Lucy W. Titcomb, Chas. Williams, each \$25; George W. Brown, 1st payment on account of life membership, Tobias Lord, Wm. B. Nasen, Jr., each \$10; Capt. Durrell, Joseph Dane, Jr., Abigail Titcomb, William B. Sewall, each \$5; Hon. Joseph Dane, \$3; Ivory Lord, Jane Tibbet's Father, each \$2; Miss Hatch, J. W. Morton, Cash, each \$1.....	440 00
<i>Richmond</i> —Capt. Wm. Patten...	3 00
<i>Augusta</i> —Hon. Ruel Williams, \$30, for life membership of the Am. Col. Soc.; Hon. J. W. Bradbury, \$15; John Dorr, \$5; John G. Blain, \$2.....	52 00
<i>Ranger</i> —Mrs. H. A. H. Dennett.	5 00
	831 75

MASSACHUSETTS.

<i>Boston</i> —Balance of legacy of the late Hon. Wm. B. Banister, of Newburyport, Mass., \$132; By Rev. John Seys:—Bromfield Street Church, \$35.74; Hanover Street Church, \$25...	192 74
<i>Rezbury</i> —M. E. Church.....	25 00
	217 74

RHODE ISLAND.

By Rev. John Orcutt:—	
<i>Providence</i> —Residue of legacy of John H. M. Mason, \$39; R. J. Arnold, Miss Julia Bullock, each \$15; H. N. Slater, John N. Mason, each \$10; Mrs. Elizabeth Waterman, Richard Waterman, each \$5; Dr. Stevens, \$1.....	100 00

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. John Orcutt:—

<i>Norwich</i> —Wm. P. Greene for himself and collected by him, \$200; A. H. Hubbard, \$100; J. H. Greene, \$30; R. Hubbard, \$25; J. F. Slater, Mrs. W. Huntington, Mrs. Gen'l Williams, W. A. Buckingham, Dr. Chas. Osgood, W. B. Tompkins, each \$10; Wm. P. Greene, Jr., \$7; Mrs. David Smith, B. Ballou, E. Learned, Jr., Geo. Perkins, Mrs. Henry Strong, Mrs. N. C. Reynolds, C. Johnson, J. M. Huntington, E. O. Abbott, L. Blackstone, each \$5; Mrs. H. A. Thomas, \$4; G. Greene, Mrs. Whiting, I. M. Buckingham, Mrs. Lee, each \$3; Mrs. J. W. Huntington, C. Spaulding, J. Dunham, each \$2; F. Johnson, Rev. C. E. Abbott, Cash, each \$1; Fitchville Society, \$13, in part to constitute the Rev. W. W. Belden, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.....	510 00
<i>New London</i> —Thomas W. Williams, \$50; Elias Perkins, \$20; Thomas Fitch, Misses Goddard, H. P. Havens, Mrs. M. H. Lewis, A. Barnes, N. L. Perkins, Rev. D. Hallen, each \$10; Th. W. Perkins, Mrs. Mary C. Chew, I. N. Harris, A. M. Frink, Mrs. Jonathan Starr, each \$5; Mrs. J. B. Gurley, \$3; Mrs. E. Learned, \$2; J. C. Douglass, J. C. Learned, Miss A. S. Mumford, each \$1.....	173 00
<i>Norwalk</i> —Baptist Society, Rev. W. C. Ulgat.....	3 00
<i>New Haven</i> —Frederick Crosswell, \$5; State of Connecticut to pay the transportation of Samuel Powers and Wife to Liberia, \$100.....	105 00
<i>Lebanon</i> —Goshen Parish.....	16 00
	807 00

NEW YORK.

By Rev. John Seys:—

<i>New York City</i> —Forsyth M. E. Church, \$47; Bedford St. M. E. Church, \$18.53; Greens St. M. E. Church, \$19.08....	84 61
NEW JERSEY.	
<i>Bridgeton</i> —Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer, for receptacles.....	50 00
<i>Newark</i> —New Jersey Colonization Society, \$1,000, "to be	

expended in accordance with the wishes of the Board of the New Jersey Colonization Society, and the law of New Jersey.".....1 000 00

1,050 00

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia—Pennsylvania Col. Society, towards a receptacle at Basso..... 500 00

Mount Jackson—M. E. Church, by Rev. B. O. Plimpton..... 7 00

507 00

NORTH CAROLINA.

By Rev. Jesse Rankin:—

Salisbury—Rev. B. L. Beall, John M. Horah, Rev. Jesse Rankin, each \$10; Cash, \$1; Wm. Murphy, \$5; Dr. J. J. Sumner, \$1; J. S. M. Cubbins, \$1; Jas. Murphy, \$2; Cash, 50 cents..... 40 50

Lexington—Andrew Hunt..... 10 00

50 50

ALABAMA.

Collections made by Jonathan Bliss, Esq:—

Gainesville—Daniel M. Russell, Wm. M. Lewis, John C. Whitsett, Jonathan Bliss, ea. \$100; Greene B. Mobley, \$30, to constitute himself a life member of the American Colonization Society; Wm. H. Child, Judge Reavis, R. Craig, each \$10; Dr. L. H. Anderson, Mr. Brackett, George Rix, I. A. Minnier, Dr. E. H. Watts, Dr. R. F. Stuart, each \$5; Rev. Wm. Howard, \$4; exchange on \$400, \$6..... 500 00

LOUISIANA.

Baton Rouge—R. B. Ricketts and J. B. Harris, each \$5..... 10 00

MISSISSIPPI.

Columbus—Mrs. Rosanna Pope. 10 00

OHIO.

By Rev. B. O. Plimpton:—

Cleveland—W. J. Gordon, Philo Scoville, Joseph Perkins, each \$10; Charles Barroll, W. B. Castle, Richard Lord, D. Sunford, J. P. Bishop, G. W. Calkins, Horace Weddle, J. Handy, D. P. Rhodes, A. Friend, each \$5; in small amounts, \$18; E. A. Brock, \$4; W. A. Ingham, \$1.15; J. Duncan, (Chicago,) \$5..... 108 15

Brooklyn..... 12 00

Canton—John Harris, for interior settlement..... 5 00

By Rev. John Seys:

Cincinnati—Dr. Clark, Christie Chapel, \$5; from Rev. A. Brown, balance due from Raper Chapel, \$46; part of balance from Wesley Chapel, \$1..... 52 00

Springfield—Collection, Congregational Church, \$10; Baptist Church, \$2..... 12 00

Coll'ns in the following places, by Rev. B. O. Plimpton:—
Northfield, M. E. Church, \$15; Montville, M. C., \$10; Rocktown, M. E. Church, \$5; Cleveland, Evangelical Church, \$5.57; fractional items, \$12; Mr. Cushman, \$4; West Cleveland, Mr. Smith, \$2..... 53 57

242 72

ILLINOIS.

By Rev. John Seys:—

Spring Bay—Z. Hall..... 5 00

MICHIGAN.

Nankin—A. Martin..... 50

Total Contributions.....\$4,245 82

FOR REPOSITORY.

MAINE.—By Capt. Geo. Barker: Brewer—Samuel Gardner, \$3, to Sept. 1856. Richmond—Derrah & Cox, \$2, to July, '56. Brunswick—John Rogers, \$1, to Nov. '56, R. Greenleaf, \$1, to May, 1857. Portland—Oliver Gerrish, \$1, to May, 1858, J. J. Brown, \$1, to May, '58, Elbridge Gerry, Robert Holyoke, each \$1, to Sept. '56. Saco—Josiah Calif, \$3, to May, 1857..... 14 00

NEW JERSEY.—Princeton—Rev. Wm. D. Hanson, to March, 1857..... 1 00

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Greenville—R. B. Duncan, to June, 1856.. 1 00

GEORGIA.—Augusta—H. Saxton, on account, \$1. Athens—J. J. Flournoy, \$3, to Jan. 1860... 4 00

KENTUCKY.—Lexington—Mrs. R. S. McClure, to June, '57..... 1 00

MICHIGAN.—Nankin—A. Martin, to Jan. '56..... 1 00

Total Repository..... 22 00

Total Contributions..... 4,245 82

Total Legacies..... 171 00

Aggregate Amount...\$4,438 82

July 10 1856